

THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1851.

to be separated from the other prisoners; and if two other licensed practitioners of physic shall certify, that the disease is infectious, and that the prisoner cannot, without danger to the others, be kept within the walls of the prison, the warden shall make an order for his removal and confinement elsewhere, until he shall die or recover.

SECTION 67. The prisoners under the care of the physician, shall be allowed such diet as he shall direct.

SECTION 68. The chaplain shall perform divine service in the penitentiary at least once every Sunday, instruct the prisoners in the duties of religion and morality; exhort them to repentance and amendment; shew them the folly and danger of vice; and encourage those who are imprisoned for a term of years with the hope of being reinstated in the good opinion of the world by a perseverance in the principles of honesty and the practice of industry. He shall also visit the sick on suitable occasions, and devote his whole time to the duties of his office.

SECTION 69. It shall be the duty of the chaplain, whenever the Minister of Public Instruction, and the inspectors shall direct, to establish a school in the penitentiary, and to instruct such prisoners as the inspectors may select in reading, writing, arithmetic and book-keeping.

SECTION 70. Any school established in the penitentiary, shall be subject to such government, and to such rules and regulations, as the Minister of Public Instruction, with the approval of the inspectors, shall determine.

SECTION 71. Any clergyman of any religious sect may be admitted to see any convict who may require his attendance, at proper and reasonable hours, under the direction of the warden.

OF THE TREATMENT OF THE PRISONERS IN THE PENITENTIARY.

SECTION 72. On the arrival of a convict, immediate notice shall be given to the physician, who shall examine the state of his health; he shall then be stripped of his clothes and clothed in the uniform of the prison being first if necessary, bathed and cleaned.

SECTION 73. The convict shall be examined by the warden and deputy warden; and his height, apparent and alleged age, complexion, color of hair and eyes, and length of his feet, shall be entered in a book provided for that purpose, together with such other natural or accidental marks or peculiarities of feature or appearance, as may serve to identify him; and if the convict can write, his signature shall be placed under the said description of his person.

SECTION 74. If the convict is not in such ill health as to require being sent to the hospital, he shall then be conducted to the cell assigned to him, where he shall be kept in solitude for forty-eight hours, interrupted only by the necessary attendance of the turnkey; and during this period, designed for reflection, neither books or employment of any kind shall be allowed him.

SECTION 75. On the third day the chaplain shall visit him in his cell, and shall endeavor to impress on his mind as well the wickedness as the danger of vicious and unlawful pursuits, and shall exhort him to obedience and industry during the term of his service, and urge the utility of acquiring an honest support by labor on his discharge. The warden shall then examine him, and put him to such labor as he shall deem fittest for consulting his inclinations as well as his physical power.

Continued in next paper.

REVOLUTIONARY LITERATURE.—A writer in the Republic wisely remarks that the literature which is effecting the greatest change in the political affairs of Europe, is of a kind generally overlooked by speculative writers on both sides of the Atlantic. It is not contained in books nor reviews nor pamphlets, nor sermons; governments seldom make it the object of their restrictive laws, and it has escaped the vigilant and comprehensive scrutiny of those benevolent sentinels who keep guard over the manners and morals of the Pope's adherents. This literature runs commonly in this wise:

"To Mrs. Betty Rork, Bally—in the county Antrim, Ireland. Dear mother: I arrived in ——— just six months ago to-day. I have had a good place ever since I came over, and so has Jane Murray, who is come in a gentleman's family, and gets good wages. Dear mother, Tim Riley and Patrick Donovan and his sister are all doing well. Dear mother, you must send over Peter; he must come from Liverpool by the ship ———. I send a draft on the bank of Ireland for two pounds, and a certificate for his passage. Dear mother, this is from your loving daughter, BRIDGET RORK."

The writer in the Republic, who gives the above specimen as a part of some actual correspondence that fell in his way, adds:

"It requires no very powerful imagination to perceive the effect which such a piece of writing as this will produce, when it is read in the circle for which it was intended in Bally. ———. Possibly the person to whom it was written is unable to read it herself, but she will show it to the aid of the priest, or the shopkeeper, or some other learned person; and if it is read to a listening group of hungry, ignorant and half-clad listeners, from its contents it will inspire with golden opinions of the tranquillity of the land of freedom, and the unshakable blessings of republican institutions."

"Letters of similar import, written in all languages, are constantly flying, like winged seeds, all over Europe, and dropping and germinating wherever there are human beings and human habitations. In every county of Scotland and Ireland, in the highlands of Scotland, the mountains of Switzerland, by the inhabitants of the Danube, on the shores of the Baltic, on the plains of Italy, among the vineyards of France, and all over Germany and Sweden, these flying leaves are constantly dropping, dropping, dropping, and making the minds of the people who receive them full with anticipations of the glorious privileges of a free government, and the unshakable blessings of republican institutions."

"In the States of America, New York, we find the following correspondence:—

"My dear Mother, I have just received your letter of the 10th inst. and was glad to hear from you. I am well and hope these few lines will find you the same."

"I am, dear Mother, your affectionate son, JOHN D. HARRIS."

"The above are rarely exceeded, and show what can be done, by a little attention, even in a tropical climate, with stock of this description."

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST WHALER.—In our paper of last week it was stated that no whaler had yet arrived from the summer cruise, although from two to seven weeks later than the first arrival during the past seven years. On the day succeeding, however, the 31st ult., the ship "Minerva Smith," of New Bedford, arrived from the sea of Anadir, bringing the news of rather indifferent success in the whaling fleet at the north, up to the time of her leaving. She also brings the account of the loss of three whalers, two American and one French, from which nothing of consequence was saved, but the lives of the officers and crews.

The ships lost, were, the "America 2nd," Captain Seabury, of New Bedford, which sprung a leak, from some unknown cause, and sunk in the Anadir Sea. The captain and crew took to the boats and were picked up by the ship "Minerva Smith," and bark Harvest. The other American ship lost, was the "New Bedford," of New Bedford, Captain Gray, wrecked on Fox Island. The Captain and crew were taken off by the "Minerva Smith," and brought to this place, as were Captain Seabury, and a part of his crew.

The French ship lost, was the "Ajax," Captain Le Tellier, on St. Lawrence Island. Captain and crew saved.

Most of the oil taken by the ships which will be found reported in our shipping memoranda, was procured in about the latitude of 58. The season was a late one, and the ice not fully broken up in Bering Straits in July, when the "Minerva Smith" left the ground.

We have received a communication from an unknown correspondent at Lahaina, for lack of whose name we must decline giving it an insertion. If "Equus" will furnish us his name, we shall be happy to publish his communication.

GOLD.—The latest news from California is highly encouraging, so far as procuring the ore is concerned. New and rich discoveries are being daily made in various localities, where the miners are taking out the gold by the pound. Three men took out \$4,000 in three hours, on Harri's Little Bar. At Mokelumne hills all the miners are prospering. At the Devil's cannon, some new diggings have been discovered, which are paying one hundred to one thousand dollars a day per man! Rich Coyote diggings have been discovered opposite Chilian bar, on a flat which pay as high as fifty dollars to the pan. The quantity of gold taken out of the bed of the river near Columbia exceeds all precedent. Eighteen men washed 41 pounds in 12 hours last week, and many others are not far behind them. At Downville, immense operations are going forward. They are taking out from \$100 to \$2,000 per day. At Indian Bar, on the Tuolumne, 1,000 yards of the river has been drained, after two years labor. Few hours of the first day's work yielded over \$100, and the company are highly encouraged.

The above are a few of the recent gold items which appear in the California papers; and with such a bank to draw upon, California must eventually overcome all obstacles to her progress and stability.

OREGON.

We are indebted to Captain Corning of the bark Culloma, for a file of Oregon papers to the 12th August, inclusive.

The wife of Gov. Gaines was thrown from her horse on the 11th August, and so severely injured that her life was despaired of. She was kicked by the animal she was riding, and a cart near by, at which her horse became frightened, passed over her head.

Messrs. Crosby and Smith advertise a line of vessels between Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. The bark Louisiana, Captain Williams, was to be despatched as the first vessel, about the 1st of August, to return immediately. She has arrived.

The Portland Price current for August 1st, shows a much less depreciation in prices than exists either in California or here. Coffee is quoted at from 14 to 20 cents; brown sugar, 8, and 10; loaf and crushed 15 to 18; molasses 55 to 60; syrup 60 to 80; hardware in demand; mess pork \$25; ale, per doz. \$5; salt 3 and 4 cents per lb.; potatoes \$2 and \$2.50 per bushel; brown soap, 12 and 15 cents per lb.; glue 40 and 60 cents; red twilled shirts, \$35 and 40 per dozen; blue do. 35 and 30; tea 40 to 80 cents per lb.; linseed oil, \$1.50; turpentine, \$1.75 and \$2; putty 12; cheese 20 and 30; hams 15 to 22.

More recent discoveries of Coal warrant the conclusion that there is an abundance in Oregon for all the needed purposes that now exist, or will spring up in future. It compares very favorably with Pennsylvania coal of the same kind as to quality. The country about Puget's sound abounds in large quantities, but the mines have been but little worked, owing to the high price of labor.

Emigrants are beginning to pour in from the Atlantic States, 500 or 600 families were on the way on the north side of the Platte alone, besides large numbers by other routes. General good health is reported amongst the emigrants.

A NEW PAPER.—We have received the number of a new weekly paper under the title of "The Pacific," published in San Francisco, under the editorial management of the Rev. J. W. Dutton, with the co-operation of Rev. J. A. Benson, S. H. Wiley and S. D. Hunt.

The paper is the organ of no sect or party, and is devoted to the promotion of Religion and Education.

Subscriptions, prices \$3 per annum, \$5 per half year. Subscriptions received by Rev. T. T. Hunt, at Lahaina, or by Rev. D. Baldwin, at Honolulu.

THE FLEET IN GENERAL.—The fleet in general doing a small business. Most of the ships having not more than from one to three whales up to the time of my leaving. I carried 45 barrels of oil from the "America," one barrel of bone, milk, tallow, sperr, &c.

THE "AMERICA 2ND."—The "America 2nd," which sprung a leak, from some unknown cause, and sunk in the Anadir Sea. The captain and crew took to the boats and were picked up by the ship "Minerva Smith," and bark Harvest.

THE "NEW BEDFORD."—The "New Bedford," of New Bedford, Captain Gray, wrecked on Fox Island. The Captain and crew were taken off by the "Minerva Smith," and brought to this place, as were Captain Seabury, and a part of his crew.

THE "AJAX."—The "Ajax," Captain Le Tellier, on St. Lawrence Island. Captain and crew saved.

ANOTHER AMERICAN MAIL.—By the arrival at San Francisco of the Steamer Panama, on the 19th ultimo, New York dates to the 12th of July were received. The mail for the islands has not yet reached us, but from an Extra Alta, of the 19th, we learn that the papers contain but very little news. Nothing from Europe is given in the extra, from which fact we infer that no important event has transpired to be recorded.

Gen. Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Isaac P. Walker, of Kentucky, are both nominees for the Presidency. These, with Gen. Scott, make three candidates already before the public.

A bearer of dispatches left New Orleans on the 7th of July, on his way to Tehuantepec, with dispatches supposed to relate to the recent act of the Mexican authorities, ordering Americans to leave the place.

The Steamer United States, bound for Tehuantepec, has been refused a clearance by the Mexican Consul. The Company have entered a protest against the proceedings.

The new postal arrangement, so far as it relates to newspapers, is exciting great indignation and opposition in the Atlantic States. It is declared to be outrageous and oppressive.

The cholera is still taking off a few victims both at New Orleans and at Cincinnati, 35 at the former and 19 at the latter place, the first week in July.

The new clipper ship challenge, Capt. Waterman, sailed for San Francisco from New York, on the 12th of July. On the same day another was launched by Wm. A. Webb, called the Comet, of 1,700 tons burthen, designed for the California and China trade. She is to be commanded by Capt. Gardner, late of the Celestial, who has just returned from a voyage round the world, performed in eleven months and eight days.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes that Gen. Talbot was dismissed by a Court Martial, and has been dismissed from the service by the President, without reservation. The New York Express contradicts the statement.

The Alta says,—"It is stated in some of the New York papers that Capt. Frazier, of the Revenue service, has been dismissed by the President for tyrannical conduct, and violation of the act of Congress abolishing flogging in the Navy."

The New York Express says, "The latest intelligence from Bogota, received by last mail, is that the Congress, after long deliberation, have granted the exclusive privilege to a company embracing several gentlemen of this city to make a ship canal across the territory of New Granada to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. Those practical men best acquainted with the route who also know the terms of the grant made by the Congress, express the most favorable opinions of its speedy completion, its profitable returns to the enterprising undertakers, and its high importance to the commerce of the world."

The Panama Star of July 29th, learns from a passenger just arrived from Havana, that an insurrection had broken out at Port au Prince, on the opposite side of the island of Cuba from Havana, and that in a conflict between the people and the soldiers, ten of the former, and forty of the latter were killed. The soldiers were driven off. With foreign assassins, and domestic dissensions, Cuba seems in a fair way to keep her head above water only by vigilance and a large standing army.

We are indebted to Capt. Calvin Childs, of the ship "Minerva Smith," for the following intelligence, for which we are under obligations to him.

Honolulu, Sept. 4, 1851.

"Having arrived at this port from the sea of Anadir, and Bheriff's Straits, with the masters and officers, and a portion of the crews of the wrecked ships 'New Bedford' of New Bedford and 'America 2nd' of New Bedford, I deem it my duty to give a simple statement of the cases, so far as I am able.

On the 30th May I made the westernmost passage of Fox Islands, being bound to the Arctic Ocean. Having a good run off the land, and the weather being fine I steered my course accordingly. At 5 P. M. of the same day, I discovered a boat pulling for the ship. I immediately hauled the main-yard aback, and lowered a boat with the first officer, to pull for her. It proved to be Capt. Gray, with a choice boat's crew for the occasion. After having pulled 40 miles he reached my ship and stated to me the loss of his ship on the night of the 18th of May.

Accordingly the next day I stood back to the place of the accident, and at 7 o'clock in the evening sent my boats on shore for the crews, 28 in number; 4 having perished in attempting to land. At ten, a. m. the next day, returned on board in safety. I then steered for Cape St. Thaddeus, which I made on the 7th of June. Much ice in, and whales few and wild.

On the 13th July fell in with the wreck of the ship "America 2d," full of water and on her beam ends. Took Capt. Seabury, two officers and seven men on board. My provisions being short, and on account of the sickness of my original crew, having buried two in five days, and nine being off duty, I was forced to leave the ground. I had lost by sickness, seven men, all Society Islanders.

The New Bedford, when lost, was running under two close-reefed topsails, blowing a gale from S. E. At 11 o'clock, P. M. the "America" was lost by the ice. She filled and sunk in three hours.

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Mr. Editor,—Agreeing with the suggestion in your last paper, I herewith send you the substance of my remarks offered at the Agricultural Meeting on the Resolution recommending the Government to allow distillation on the plantations. As the remarks were extensive, and the language has probably been varied a little in some cases. The subject is one of vital importance, and should be thoroughly understood in all its bearings.

Yours &c.,

E. W. CLARK.

Mr. President,—As this Resolution has a very intimate relation to morals as well as finance, it may well be supposed that I should desire to offer a few thoughts on this occasion. I do not propose, however, to look at the subject in its moral aspects merely, but rather at its moral aspects as connected with the financial.

I would here say, that I have ever felt a deep interest in the cane-growing business at the Islands, and have been very anxious it should succeed—and believe it will succeed without the adoption of this resolution. I can truly sympathize with our planters struggling with many difficulties, and now embarrassed by the depreciation in the price of sugar. It is not strange, in such circumstances, that they should inquire if greater economy cannot be used, if the products of the mill, which are now mostly thrown away, cannot be converted into an article of commerce, as is done in other countries. And I admire the ground taken by those planters, (and we have a goodly number of such) who boldly say if their investments in this business are blown to the winds of heaven, and they themselves reduced to poverty, they will not engage in distillation—such conscientious decision is worthy of praise. They are men who will be useful citizens wherever they may be: and they will not be reduced to poverty. They will be blessed in their basket and in their store—and especially will they be blessed with peace of mind, and an approving conscience, which is far better than an increase of dollars and cents.

The financial advantages of distillation have been strongly urged in favor of this resolution. I cannot but think this partakes of the policy, which has sometimes been denominated "penny wise, and pound foolish." In my view, the experiment will be found a fearful one to the financial interests of the planter. I was informed a few days ago by a planter, who is said to be in favor of this resolution, that he found it exceedingly difficult to prevent his workmen from carrying off this very article which we propose to transmute into rum, and using it in a crude state for purposes of intoxication. He remarked, if rum was made, it would be essential to keep it entirely from his workmen, otherwise it would be the ruin of his plantation; and this is proposed by the terms of the resolution, and by the advocates on the other side. But how is this to be done? By bolts and bars, it said. But in the process of distillation and removal from place to place, it will be accessible in various ways to the workmen. No bolts or bars can prevent it. It will be drunk more or less, and produce its direful effects upon the whole establishment. But admitting it can be kept from the workmen, this will not materially relieve the case. It is made to be sold, and it will go out into the community, and produce its disastrous effects, not only upon the morals, but upon the finances of the Islands; for I contend that whatever increases intemperance, poverty, and crime, must seriously affect the finances of the community. And I have a few statistics at hand to illustrate this.

In the state of New York in the year 1849, it was found that the whole number of paupers in the almshouses, was 92,347. It was found also that by careful inquiry, that 79,260 of this number were reduced to this condition, directly or indirectly, by intemperance, making more than three-fourths of the whole number. During that year, the support of the paupers cost the State \$917,441. Of this sum \$670,143 were expended in supporting paupers, reduced to that condition by intemperance. We see here some of the financial advantages of distilling and vending spirits!

Again, out of the whole number in the State, committed for criminal offences, it was ascertained by careful inquiry, 36,114 were led to the commission of crime, directly or indirectly, by intemperance—making about three-fourths of the whole number committed. The trial of a single case for murder caused by intemperance, cost the State \$1000. When we add to this, the vast sum expended for the support of a police, of courts, of prisons, &c., we see again the financial advantages of the rum business! And what rum-making and rum-selling has effected in other places, it will effect here.

But it is said, "in the very terms of the resolution, the rum is not to be used here." But how is this to be prevented? By bonds and penalties. But we have been told from high authority, that we cannot effectually prevent, by bonds and penalties, together with all our police force, the same article from being smuggled into the kingdom, and this is true to some extent, and why? Because so many in the kingdom have an insatiable desire for intoxicating drinks. But if we cannot keep out the article by the vigilance, of all our police, how are we to keep the same article, made here, from being clandestinely sold and used in violation of bonds and penalties? And this is admitted by the advocates of this resolution, would work immense mischief.

But admitting that this article, which would work so much mischief to us, can be strictly kept under bonds while here, I protest against sending it away to work mischief to others. I think, if we make this rum, we ought to drink it. It is certainly quite as bad to work mischief to our neighbors as to ourselves. And for making spirits merely for medicinal purposes, and for use in the arts, the idea is visionary and cannot be carried out. And even if it could, I have some objection to increasing the amount of alcohol in commerce. There is no such of it already?

SECTION 10.—The law for which Capt. Seabury was fined the premium at the late Agricultural Fair, was lost, slaughtered by him, and weighed, when dressed, 494 lbs. He has also just killed a sheep, which, after being dressed, weighed 111 lbs.

The above are rarely exceeded, and show what can be done, by a little attention, even in a tropical climate, with stock of this description."

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For the Polynesian.
Continued from last week.

V. CONSEQUENCES TO NATIONAL WELFARE.—10. That in a national point of view as affecting the wealth, resources, strength, honor, and prosperity of the country, the consequences of intemperance and intemperate habits among the people are as destructive of the general welfare of a community as they are fatal to the happiness of individuals, among others the following evils may be distinctly traced.

11. The destruction of an immense amount of wholesome and nutritious grain given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man, which is now converted by distillation into a poison; the highest medical authorities, examined in great numbers before your committee being uniformly in their testimony that ardent spirits are absolutely poisonous to the human constitution, that in no case whatever, are they necessary, or even useful to persons in health, that they are injurious in every case and to the smallest extent in which they may be taken into the system; so that not only is an immense amount of human food destroyed, whilst thousands are inadequately fed, but this food is destroyed in such a manner as to injure greatly the agricultural producers themselves for whose grain, but for this perverted and mistaken use of it, there would be more than twice the present demand for the use of the now scantily fed people, who would then have healthy appetites to consume, and improved means to purchase nutriment for themselves and children, in grain, as well as in all the other varied productions of the earth.

12. The loss of productive labor in every department of occupation, to the extent of at least one day in six throughout the kingdom (as testified by the witnesses engaged in various manufacturing operations,) by which the wealth of the country, created as it is chiefly by labor, is retarded or suppressed to the extent of one million out of every six that is produced to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process occasioned by the intemperance and the consequent unskillfulness, inattention, and neglect of domestic and foreign trade.

13. The extensive loss of property by sea from shipwrecks, foundering, fires, and innumerable other accidents, many of which according to the evidence of the most experienced shipowners, nautical men and others examined by your committee, are clearly traceable to drunkenness in some of the parties employed in the navigation and charge of such vessels whose vigilance, had they been sober, would have been sufficient safeguards against their occurrence.

15. The injury to National reputation abroad &c.

16. The diminution of power and longevity &c.

17. The increase of pauperism in its most fearful shape.

18. The spread of crime in every shape and form, &c.

19. The retardation of all improvements in inventive and industrial, civil, or political, moral or religious, &c.

20. That the mere pecuniary loss to the nation from the several causes already enumerated, namely the destruction of an immense amount of grain subjected to distillation; the abstraction of productive labor from the community; the property destroyed by sea and land; the diminished efficiency of the Navy and Army; the disease and deterioration of the physical and mental powers of the population; the increase of pauperism; the spread of crime; and the retardation of improvements caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks may be fairly estimated at little short of fifty millions sterling per annum.

VIII. ULTIMATE OR PROSPECTIVE REMEDIES.

45. The ultimate or prospective remedies which have been strongly urged by several witnesses, and which they think, when public opinion shall be sufficiently awakened to the national importance of the subject, may be safely recommended, include the following:—

46. The absolute prohibition of the importation from any foreign country, or from our own colonies, of distilled spirits in any shape.

47. The equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from grain, the most important part of the food of man in our own country.

48. The restriction of distillation from other materials, to the purposes of the arts, manufactures and medicine: and the confining the wholesale and retail dealings in such articles to chemists, druggists, and dispensaries alone.

The committee also recommend "The reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, and sugar, and intoxicating articles of drink in ordinary use; so as to place within the reach of all classes the least injurious beverages on much cheaper terms than the most destructive."

The committee also say that temperance ships obtain freight in preference to those which give out spirits as formerly—that some have recently been fitted out from London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Greenock, upon these principles, that they have been insured at a lower rate of premium, and that experienced merchant-ship-owners, insurance brokers, and others examined before your committee, express their conviction that such abatements in the rate of insurance in such ships is fully warranted by the actual diminution of the risk of injury and loss."

I have no more time for extracts. I have confined myself to the effects upon national welfare of the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage, and experience and medical testimony that the wisest political economy consists in the economical and wholly their use in the manner mentioned. This conclusion, I think, is fully sustained by the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, which has been quoted.

If the facts are as stated, and the deductions correct as applicable to principles of political economy, then the manufacture of intoxicating drinks at these Islands would be unwise. Temporary relief might result to the planters, could it all be exported and more consumed here; but this could not be done permanently. If it could be, would not the policy be short-sighted which should seek relief by inflicting an injury upon the state or the body politic of our neighbor. The reduction of duties would produce the same effect doubtless upon this community, that it has upon the subjects of the United Kingdom. It would diminish the price, increase the quantity consumed, and consequently intemperance. It might, add to the revenues—but would promote crime, poverty, disease, &c., &c., lay additional burdens upon the public treasury.

As a political measure solely, the domestic manufacture of, or a diminution of duties upon alcoholic drinks, would in my humble opinion, be most unwise.

I have not presented the moral and scriptural view of this question, which is of vastly more importance than its merely political aspect, nor do I propose to do so,—but I shall be glad to see published in your columns, a not very long article from the Venerable Archbishop Jeffries, of Bombay, as I presume few of your readers have read, or could otherwise conveniently obtain access to the article.

With a few general remarks, I shall close this communication, which is already more lengthy than I anticipated.

I regard total abstinence from intoxicating drinks as the only certain remedy for intemperance and all the political, social, and moral evils, consequent upon it.

If this were followed, universal reason teaches that drunkenness could not exist in the least degree, and all the evils ever flowing from it must also cease to exist; dry up the fountain, and the stream must cease to flow. Medical testimony sustained by ample experience, proves that this course may be pursued without any detriment, but with benefit to individual health and happiness, and as we have shown to national prosperity.

Partial experience demonstrates that a certain portion of all who use such drinks, will ultimately drink to excess, the absolute number being proportioned to the number of drinkers, and the

number of those being proportioned to the quantity consumed.

If such has been the experience of the past it is legitimate to infer that the same causes will continue to produce similar results in time to come. If therefore we would diminish intemperance we must diminish the quantity consumed. If we would are society entirely delivered from it we must cease to partake of the cup. A general principle it may be laid down as the only course that will insure individual safety. It may be true that only a small portion of those who actually drink become drunkards. I do not doubt but the proportion is larger than is generally supposed, but small as it may be amounts to many thousands annually and of all these probably not one in the first stages could have been made to feel that he should fall, that he was not safe. He might have seen the sad and the fall of others, but was entirely unconscious of his own danger. His destructive habit was gradually and insidiously fixing itself upon him, until his power of self control was utterly prostrated, and he fell a victim to an enemy whose power he had despised and from whose approach he considered himself entirely secure. Could he have known the result the contents of the cup would not have been suffered to pass his lips; sooner would he have embraced death than descended to the level of the drunkard. No power of intellect, no mental culture, no proved safeguard against such a result. Learned and unlearned, high and low, rich and poor, have alike fallen before the drinking habit of the age. They have reduced the rich to poverty, the intellectual to grovel in the dust, the poor to deeper poverty, and all to greater wretchedness, here, and the horrors of the drunkard's end and doom hereafter, for the language of inspiration declares, that the drunkard shall not inherit the kingdom of God. Who then is safe that does not abstain entirely from